THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7151.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1852.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATHE. DOORS OPEN AT 7: CURTAIN rises at 7% o'clock. Monday evening, May 3i, the tracedy of HANLET Mr. Blanks. Mr. Goodall Lands. Mr. Stavens (tykella Mr. Grattan THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Aminadab Skick Mr. Glonn | Cops. Majuire. Mr. Goodall

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—DOORS
open at 7%; to begin at 7% o'clock.
Monday evening, May 31, will be played the comedy of the
TWELF in Night.
Eir Toby Belch. Mr. Burton | The Clown ... Mr. Placide
GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Tom Dibbles ... Mr. Johnston | Nan ... Mrs. Skerrett

NATIONAL THEATRE, CHATHAM STREET, DOORS open at 7½; cartain rises at 7½; o'clock Mondayevening, Bay 31, will be performed the play of Mondayevening, Bay 31, will be performed the play of Monday Manager and Juliet P. Romeo, Miss Fanny Wallack | Juliet P. Mrs. Nichols The Carrier And Miss DOGS.

Toby Flint... Mr. Blanchard | Carry Woodley, Mrs. Nichols

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.-P. T. BARNUM Manager and Proprietor; John Greenwood, Jr. Assistant Manager.—Admittance to everything, 25 center children der 10 years, 12% cente; Parquet, 12% centes extra Monday, May 31. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, RAISING THE WIND and the MILLINGER HOLIDAY. Evening at 7% o'clock, the new domestic drama of MARY LOCKWOOD.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, MECHANICS' HALL. NO. 472 Broadway, above Grand street—Open every alget curing the week until further notice. The original and we I known Christy's Minstrels, comprising an efficient and versatile 'corps' of 'talentee' and 'experienced performers' under the management of E. P. Christy, whose concerts in this city, for a succession of 'six yenrs,' have been received with favor by highly respectable and fashionable audelences. Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. The patrons of Christy's Minstrels are respectfully informed that the Maturday afternoon concerts are discontinued.

W 06D'S MINSTRELS, AT WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway, above Howard street.—Wood's Minstrels perform every evening, and en Wednesday and Saturday aftersoons. Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock. The afterpoon concerts commence at 3 o'clock. N. B.—The atrictest order and decorum will be preserved, and the greatest attention paid to the comfort of viriters.

CASTLE GARDEN-FRENCH & HEISER, PROPRIE-tors.—The third grand Sunday Concert this season, by Dodworth's celebrated Cornot Band, will take place on Sun-day evening, May 30. Laternission of balf an hour, for pro-mence at 8 ciceck procisely. No postponement on account of the weather.

CASTLE GARDEN,—ROUSSET FAMILY.—THE PUB-lic is respectfully informed that the eel shrated Rousset Family have taken Castle Garden for the summer season, commencing on Menday June 7, on which occasion will be produced a new grand Ballet, with new munic, scenery, cos-tumes and decorations. To give full effect to these perform-ances, the stage will be considerably colored, and a full and effective Ballet groupe engaged. Full particulars will be given in future announcements.

be given in future nnacuncements.

A POLLO ROOMS, 410 BROADWAY.—GRAND SACRED D. Concort, Sunday evening, May 30.—For this occasion the following eminent talent will appear: Voca-ista—First appearsnee of the youthful Canadian prima donna, Mile Lacombe; also, Miss Moore. Instrumental solo performera—Herr Eltz, the eminent Fagottist; Herr Bergner, solo violon-cello, and a grand Orchestra, composed of the best professors of this city, Leader, Mr. Hervig. Tickets. 25 cents. Doors open at 70 clock; Concert to commence at 7½ welock. For particulars, see programme.

J. Alb ERR. Proprietor.

F. THIES, Managor.

A UCTION NOTICE—GROCERIES, RICE, SWEET OH,
Segars, Brandy, &c.—Tuesday, June 1st at 10½ o'ctock,
at 57 Bey street, corner of Greenwich atreat, Prunes, Maple,
Havana, ashdorunhed Sugars, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Starch, Bersti
Nuts, Welnuts, Soap, Candies, Tobacco, Sigars, Pickles,
Cocos, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Mackerel, Pinnoforts, Muss
Stool, Books, &c. W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—TO ARTISTS, Carvers, and Gilders.—Ornamented Looking Glass and Picture Frames, the stock in trade of a Breadway manufac-turer, to be solid at anction, without any re-ore, by Heary H. Leeds & Co., on Wednesday, June 2, at half-past ten ocheck, at their sales room, No. 8 Wall street, opposite New street.

LOST AND REWARDS.

\$50 REWARD-LOST-ON SATURDAY, THE 22d of May, believed to be in or about the Irving liouse, a lady's gold watch, dark blue enamelled case, sat with dismonds on front and back! Maltenon, Genova, No. 2-50; enamelled chain and chatelaine, with various trinkets attacked. The above reward will be paid for its delivery, by addressing G. W. P., Box 2,771, Post Office.

6 5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 17th MAY, BETWEEN yr Onth and Amity streets, in Broadway, or in a Fifth arone stage, a black Part-monnic, with silver, spots on it, conthining two ten dellar bills on the City Bank, Utica, and some other money. Any person who will return the same to the store, 6s John street, shall have the above reward.

A N OWNER WANTED FOR A LADY'S ENAMELLED the same by proving property and paying all charges. Apply at No. 120 Prince street.

FOUND-ON THURSDAY, IN BROADWAY, A PAIR of gold mounted Spectacles, which the owner can have

of gold mounted Spectacles, which the owner can have by applying at 128 Broadway.

I OST-TEN DOLLARS REWARD-ON THE 22TH OF

LOST — A DIAMOND PIN, SINGLE STONE, ON Tharsday, 37th instant. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by returning same to James E. Kelly, 62 Water

TRAVELLERS GUIDE.

delphia, from Pier No. 1. North river, foot of Battery place, by steamboat JOHN POTTER. Two lines daily Morning the leaves at 7 A. M. Afternoon express line at 2 P. M., through to Philadelphia in four and a half houre, Fare-first class care, \$\$\sigma\$; economic class, \$\text{by 2 P. M.}\$, line only), \$\$2. Returning, leave Philadelphia from foot of \$W\$ almut street, at \$\$A\$ M. and 2 P. M. Emigrant line, by steamboat TRANSPORT, from pier No. 1, at 5 P. M. Fare \$1.50,

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA, DAYLY, via Cape May.—The new and splendid steamers DELAWARE, Capt Seymenr; KENNEBEC, Capt Saaford; and PENORSCOT, Capt. Whiter, are now ronning requiarly between the two cities, landing each way a. Cape May, leaving New York daily, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. It North River, foot of Cedar street. For passage, apply on board, or at the office on the Pier.

POR ALBANT, LANDING AT NEWBURG, POGGH-RIP YAN WINKLE, Captain S. J. Roe, will leave for Albany, from foot of Robinsen street, this afternoon at five o'clock, arriving in ample time for the first express train West.

TOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL AND R. Express lines through in four hours. New Jorsey Rairrand, via Jercey City, leaving New York at 6 A. M., foot of Cortlandt street; 9 and 54 P. M. Libberty street. Fare 33 for first class, and 82 50 for second class, in 6 and 9 A. M. Return at 1 and 9 A. M., and 54 P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and Charleston through tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 9 A. M. and 54 P. M. lines. Express lines through in four hours. New Jersey iroad, via Jersey City, leaving New York at 6 A. M., foot Cortlands treet; 9 and 5½ P. M., Liberty atreet. Fare for first class, and \$2 50 for second clars, in 6 and 9 M. Return at 1 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimere, ashington, Norfolk and Charleston through tickets sold the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 9 M. and 5½ P. M. lines.

A. M. and 5% P. M. lines.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—THE LARGE AND COMmodious steamer SANTA CLAUS. Capt. R. B. Clarko,
will commonce her regular route, on Salurday, May 29, leaving foot of Chambers street at 4 P. M. for Grassy Folia,
Canldwell's, Corzens' Dock, Cornwall, Newburg, landing at
West Point, Cauldwells, Cold Springs, and Fishkill. Returning, will leave Newburg at 6% A. M.

N ITALIAN SINGLE LADY, ACCOMPLISHED Vo-calist, Planist, and considered as one of the best scheres in singing residing in New York, wishes to find a seasn residence, consisting of two or three rooms, for-shed or unfurnished, with or without board. The rent to paid in part by tuition in singing, pissofort, or in the seach, Italian, and Spanish languages, in which the lady vertising a prefessed, as well as in music. Address fusion! Lady, tetter V, Herald office.

TRENCH LANGUAGE-PROPESSORS RICHARD AND

ANGUAGES.—A GRNTLEMAN PROM EUROPE, a who has resided some time in the United States, offers a services to the public as professor of the Latin, grees, seemed, German, Italian, and Spanish languages. He is indicate that he can give an insight into the affinities of each and the English language, so as materially to shorten a time necessary to obtain a perfect knowledge of each loace address Br. T. H., at the office of this paper.

MADAME BARBIER, NATIVE OF PARIS, INTENDS to commence a class of French conversation for those who have already some knowledge of that language, who wish to practise it. Also, a class for those commencing. Madame Barbier can be seen every day, from 5 to 5 o'clook, at 656 Broadway. Terms moderate.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.-E. A. MARSHALL, SOLE Lesiee - Doors open at 7; to commonoe at 7% o'clock, Monday ovening, May 31 will be presented the drama of Si MARY'S EVE Madeline. Mmc. Colecte Barty Sharp. Mr. Conway THE Vallet DE SHAM.

Wigslos. Mr. C. Hale | Clipper ... Mrs. Sefton

N IBLO'S GARDEN,—MANAGER, MR. JOHN SEPTON, Tickets, 20 cents; Private Boxes, \$5. The doors will open at 7, and the performance will communee at 8 o'clock. Monday, Msy 31. Benefit of Mr. Hudson, and positively last hight but two of the opera season. Balle's opera of THE ENCHANTRESS.

Stella...Mme. A. Thilles | Sylvio.....Mr. Hudson

LYCEUM THEATRE, BROADWAY, NEAR BROOMS
street.—Doors open at 7 curtain rises at 7% o'clock.
Monday evening, May 30, will be played the consedicta of
Mr. Liffle ADOPTED.
Fred. Summers Mr. Walsott Laucette., Miss J. Bennett
THE PET OF THE PETTICATS.
THE PRACTICAL MAN.

A STOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE.—DOORS OPEN AT 7: performance will commence at 734 o'clock.

Monday evening. May M, will be presented the play of the CORSICAN BRUTHERS.

Mr. Brooke as the Brothers Martelli... Mr. Arneld Chatcau-Renaud, Mr. Jordan Montgiron... Mr. Harris Alfred Maynard.. Mr. Lynne Emilie... Miss C. Wystta

LA SYLPHIDE, LA BAYADERE, and GISELLE.

N IBLO'S.—MONDAY, MR. HUDSON'S BENEFIT the Mme. Thillons's last right but two. Balle's opera of ENCHANTRESS.
Thesalay, Benefit of Clementine Rousset, and last night but one of the four sisters. GISELLE, LA BAYADERE, and LA SYLPHIDE.

I YCEUM THEATRE—BENEFIT OF D. S. PALMER. Thesalay, June 1. First night of the interesting drama of LUCHLE, or a Story of the Heart (dramaticad from Sir E. L. Bulwer's "Pligrims of the Ribioe" 1-St. Cyr, Mr. D. S. Palmer: Andille (for the first time), Miss Julia Beanett, Julie. Mrs. Walcot. After which, an original Address, written for the occasion by Charles Carroll Lacds, Esq., will be delivered by Mr. Palmer. The farce of KILL AND CURE, with Mr. Walcot and the strength of the company, RO-RERT MACAIRE. To conclude with the farce of BOX AND COX, in which Messrs. Barnum and Davonport, the distinguished amateurs of New York, will appear.

FRANKLIN MUSEUM, 175 CHATHAM SQUARE. - GEO. HRANKLIN MUSEUM, 175 CHATHAM SQUARE.—GEO. LEA Proprietor.—Two performances are given every day, at 55 cleack in the afternoon, and at 8 in the evening. This is the only place in the United States where the "Model Artists" can be seen. "Lea" Female Opera Company, the only organized band of ladies in existence, will appear every afternoon and evening. Mons. Leafarge, the original Attipodean Pedestrian, will walk "head downwards" on the ceiling, at an elevation of twenty-five feet from the ground, and eighteen in length, a feat which three sail "competitors in the shade." Prices of admission—Seats in Private Boxee, 60 center Orchestra Seats, 37½ cents; Bexes, 25 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents

NOTICE.—WHITE'S MELODEON WILL BE RENTED for private or public exhibitions, for a short season of five or six weeks, commonding from Monday. June 14. Terms cast. Apply to C. WHITE, 53 Bowery, between 11 and 12 A.M.

A. M.

A NATOMICAL MUSEUM, 300 BROADWAY, CORNER of Duane street.—Strangers visiting the city with find this magnifecent establishment to be one of the mestinceresting places in this or any other country. Open from 7 o'clock AM. until 11 o'clock P.M. Laddies admitted from 12 until 4 o'clock on Wednesdays. Admission, 25 cents.

HOTELS AND WATERING PLACES.

THE COLIAN HOTEL, 834 BROADWAY, NEAR Union Square, will be opened on the 18th inst., for reception of families decorated and the 18th inst., for reception of families and the state of the same same state of the same state of the

THE GRAMERCY HOUSE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street and Broadway, New York, will be opened to the public on Monday, May '24, 1852. It contains 100 rooms, the public on the most cleant style, with every possible convenience. It will be kept on the American and European plans combined; and the proprietor are thermised that it shall rank among the best family hotels in the materials.

plans combined; and the proprietogs are determined that it shall rank among the best family hotels in the world.

DONADIA CO.

DONAGANA'S HOTEL, MONTREAL, MAY 22, 1552.—

James Gordon Beanett, Esq.: Sir—several years ago I had the pleasure of visiting the British Provinces, and examining the country and institutions. My wist was then a necessarily hurried one, but it aevertholess left behind is a necessarily hurried one, but it aevertholess left behind is a necessarily hurried one, but it aevertholess left behind is a necessarily hurried one, but it aevertholess left behind is a necessarily hurried one, but it aevertholess left behind is a necessarily hurried one, but it aevertholess left behind is a necessarily hurried on a visit which caused messon much unadloyed pleasure up to the precent time. I am glad, however to learn that others have not been so betekward as I myself have been, but have availed themselves of the increased facilities of travel to visit the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Chandierro, and the Sagnenay. Having some spare time on my hands, I determined, before the hurry of travelling commences, to pass over this delightful region of country, and be enabled to gaze on its beautiful and varied scenery, without being incommoded by the busy throng. On arriving on the shores of lake ontari, at Lewiton, I embarked on board the sacance Bay State, commanded and othered by the right sort of mea. This hoat is a perfect learing relace, fully equipped and appointed. We were speedily threading over way through Lake Ontarib to Ogd naiving, where we embarked on board the steamer Jany Lind, for Montreal passing through that paradias of praalises the Thousand Islands, and jump ing the Long Sault and Leedilee Rapids, to our haven of rest. Previous to start-

TOLUMBIA HALL, NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y. COLUMBIA HALL, NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, N. F. The undersigned hereby respectfully gives notice to bis friends and the public that the above named commissions establishment will be epen for the reception of visions establishment will be epen for the reception of visions and after the 20th of May: and he is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the senson.

ANSON PARSONS.

PleHMOND HILL ROTEL, STATEN ISLAND, LATE there is inform the public that the seminary. —J. P. KELLETT begs to inform the public that the seminary will be entirely remodeled for a select family hotel, to open for the season on the 7th of June. Particulars can be obtained at S. W. Begediet's store, No. 5 Wall street, New York.

HAMILTON HOUSE, FORT HAMILTON, L. I., IS now open for transient company, and will be ready to receive boarders on the first day of June. Parties wishing to segage rooms for the reason, can do so by addressing the proprietor, office of the Aster House, or Fort Hamilton, L. I. Stommboats John Hart sad Wilson Small will commence their early trips on the first day of June. Also a furnished Cottage to let.

THE MARINE HOTEL, AT FAIRFIELD, CONNECTIout, will be opened by its prepietor, J. B. Monnet,
as the first day of June next, as a summer branch of the
New York Hotel. The Marine Hotel is situated in a beausitul village, on Long Island Sound, affording all the inducements of excellent sea bathing and romantic drives in the adissent country. Every endeavor will be exerted to insure for
the hotel the distinguished patronage of previous seasons,
Plans may be seen and rooms engaged at the above hetel,
at Fairfield, or at the New York Hotel. The distance from
New York last all miles, and trains by the New York is ad
New Havel a Railroad stop at Fairfield several times each
ásy.

day.

SEA BATHING AT KOSKAWAY, L. I.—THE PAVIblen Hotel will open on the 10th June next, for the retoption of visiters. Care leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn,
for Jamaica, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.,
where stages will be in readiness to convey visiters to the
house. Any communication for me, left with J Ogden
Smith, 63 Front street, New York, will meet with prompt
attention.

PORT RICHMOND HOUSE, STATEN ISLAND. IS now open for visiters. The walks and drives in this vicinity are too well known to need description. The steambest Huguenet leaves Battery place at 9 and 12 A. M., and 5% and 6 P. M.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN

New York, N.J., will re-open for the reception of visitors, on the lat of June. Every endeavor will be exerted to insure for the Hall the distinguished patronage. From the many engagements, the second bids fair to be unousually gay. Ample arrangements the second bids fair to be unousually gay. Ample arrangements the different railread lines, and fully severibed. From the different railread lines, and fully severibed. For or of Cortland street.

SUMMER BOARD—THE PAVILION NEW ROCHELLE, which is the property of the partial production of the partial production of the partial production of the partial production. The pavilion of the partial production of the partial production of the partial production of the pavilion of the partial production of th

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BUILDING AND Mutual Loan Association.—Shares, \$3,000; monthly dues, \$10; entrance fee, \$1. Original shares limited to 300. First meeting for the redemption of shares.—This association, the largest and most favorable now in existence, will hild a meeting for the payment of dues, redemption of shares, and admission of new members, at the Hall, corner of Broome and Crosby streets, on Tucsday evening the first June. All desirous of joining the association are invited to attend, as the objects and workings will be fully explained by allo speakers.—Israel J. Salomon, President, 40 Rose street; H. B. Herts, Jr., Vice President, 26 John street; Trustees.—Joseph A. Jackson, 58 Reads street; E. M. Swart, 51 Rose street; A. H. Lissak, 42 Maiden lane; A. Gunss, 278 Rowery; James Rorke, 194 Pearl street; Thos. H. Keesing, 3994 Pearl street; Joseph Adee, 169 Pearl street; Geo. Godfrey, 69 Water street; B. De Freec, 229 William street. E. De Young, Socretary, 64 Rast Broadway; P. J. Joschimsson, attorney and counseller, 118 Nassau street.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Replies of the Presidential Candidates to Captain Scott.

THIRTEEN ASPIRANTS IN THE FIELD.

[From the Richmond Enquirer. May 27.]

To the Editors of the Enquirer:—

Recurson, May 24, 1852.

Gentlemen—It was the pleasure of the Democratic Convention of this State, held here on the 24th of March last, to bominate me as one of the electors to be voted for by the people of the State, at the approaching Presidential election. I was absent at the time this nomination was made attending to an important and interesting professional engagement; and sincerely grateful as I am for this second honorable distinction of a like character bestowd on me by my pointeal friends. I have not been unminful of the responsibilities attending the faithful and diligent performance of the duties which attend this selection. To my friends and associates I have frankly explained my views and whose in reference to the selection of him who ought to be chosen as the candidate of the demecratic party for the Presidency. We have many good able, faithful and distinguished men in our party, to whose wisdem, statemanship, and particism the direction of the government might be safely confided. For nany of these I could most cheerfully vote and reader aid, with all hearty good will, to promote their election. But our country has been seriously and sadiy galtated by a great and disturbing question—one which, unless now and for ever settled must, as I painfully apprehend, at no distant day, rend in twain the union of our people, and destroy our existing government.

To know, then, openly and distinctly, and to have on the record, for reference hereafter, the opinions on this subject of those who stand, by the favor of their friend, prominently before the nation as competitors for the Buttimet of the subject of those who stand, by the favor of their friend, prominently before the nation as competitors for the Buttimet on the record. For reference hereafter, the opinions on this subject of those who stand, by the favor of their friend, prominently before the nation, as competitors for the Buttimet of the provisions of the Republic of the subje

ROBERT G. SCOTT.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM R. KING, ESQ.

SERATE CHARMER, May 20, 1852.

I have the honor to neknowledge the receipt of your letter and lasten to reply. I have little expectation that my name will, as you suppose, be presented to the Baitimone Convention for the high office to which you refer; but, as I have no wish to withhold my opinions upon any question of a public character, I comply, without hesitation, with your request.

As respects the series of measures of the last Congress, ecunionly known as the Compromise, most of them are beyond the resch of legislation; and although I considered some of them as most unjust to the South, I was probably the first individual in the slave-holding States, who publicly took ground in favor of requiescence and I mm gratified to him that such is now the determination of all the Southern States. The Fugitive Slave law was exacted to carry out an express provision of the constitution and, therefore, does not stand on the footing of ordinary legislation; and, should it so happen that I should be placed in the Freedential office, I should feel ordinary legislation; and, should it so happen that I should be placed in the Presidential office, I should feel myself bound, by every obligation of duly, to negative any act for its repeal or so to modify or change it as would desiroy its efficiency. With the highest respect, I am your objection, WILLIAM R. KING.

To Konsur G. Scovy, Frq.

LETTER FROM R. F. STOCKTON, ESQ.
SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1852.
ROBERT R. FOUTT. ESQ.—
ER.—I have the increasing received your letter postmarked Elektronal, Ebbh of May, 1852. I thank you for
the compliment of concidering my opinions of any impertance. I have so hesitation in replying to each and
all of your interregations affirmatively.

the comprises of considering my opinions of any importance. I have so hesitation in replying to each and all of your interregatories affirmatively.

My views in relation to those questions will fully appear from my letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, of the 25th of March, 1850; and also from my speech of the 4th of July, at Elizabethovn. N. J. of the same year, copies of which are herewith enclosed.

This answer to your inquiries is given, however, in no expectation of the event anticipated by you. I am not a candidate for the Freedency. I will not be such by my own secking. I hope the democratic party may covidally unit on one of those distinguished statemen whose names will probably be submitted to the Democratic National Convention. Your obedient severant.

R. F. STOCKTON.

LETTER FROM SAM HOUSTON, ESQ.

WILLARD'S HOTEL. WASHINGTON CITY, May 20, 1852.
Sin—Your letter of the 17th (post marked 19th instant) reached me this morning, in which you address to me several inquiries. I feel no hesitancy in saying what my opinions are on the various points presented.

My course on the subject of the bills which constitute the Compromise, prior to and at the time they became laws, would seem to superseit the necessity of any further answer than to say, I voted for each and every separate mensure.

When I voted for these measures I regarded them, and

ther answer than to say, I voted for each and every separate measure.

When I voted for these measures I regarded them, and still regard them, as a final adjustment of all the questions which they embraced. I further regarded them as constitutional, and deserving the strictest adherence to the principles which they contain. Such were my views and opinions, when acting under the obligations of official duty, enforced by an each. I have seen no reason to change them, but desire to see them executed as a whole, and maintained in their full and entire extent, whether I occupy a private or an official station.

After having, as I believe, answered your two first interregatories, it only remains for me to say, if I should be placed in a position, by the will of the American people, where it would be rendered necessary for me to act, in the echilingency presented. I would not hesitate to "veto any bill" impairing the law for the protection of "the constitutional rights" which guaranties to the people of the South "the possession and enjoyment of their slave property."

You are at liberty to use this letter as you may deem.

property."

You are at liberty to use this letter as you may deem proper, for in this matter, as well as all others, which concern the national weal, I hold an conceaded opinions. I am, truly, your obedient servant, Rober G. Scott, Esq. SAM HOUSTON.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,
Robt. G. Scott, Esq.

LETTER FROM LINN BOYD, ESQ.
Washington, May 20, 1852.

R. G. Scott, Esq.—
Sim—Your letter of the 17th inst, is before me, in which, after assuming that I am a candidate for the Presidency, you proceed, in substance, to inquire whether, if elected to that office, I would endeavor to maintain and execute the series of measures passed by the last Congress, known as the Compromise, and, especially, whether I would voto any bill passed by Congress to repeal, or in any way change the existing Fugitive Slave law, so as to weaken its efficiency as a means of securing to the Southern people the right, under the constitution, to secure their slaves escaping to other States?

These are certainly very important questions—to each and all of which, I hope every candidate for Presidential honers will give an explicit affirmative answer. The public necessity, which induced the adoption of those measures, may be appealed to with even greater force in behalf of their maintenance and faithful execution.

In assuming, however, that I am a candidate for the Presidecy, it is proper for me to say your greatly mistake my position. I certainly am not a candidate, nor can I readily conceive a state of things in which any such use of my name is likely to be made in convention. I have the honer to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, LINN BOYD.

LETTER FROM D. S. DICKINSON, F-90.

LINN BOYD.

LETTER FROM D S. DICKINSON, FSQ.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 20, 1852.

My DEAR Siz—Your favor of the 17th, suggesting that, amongst other names, mine had been ascociated with the dimocratic nomination for the Presidency, and propounding for my consideration certain interrogatories, reached me last evening.

ing for my consideration certain interrogatories, reached me last evening.

I have not at any time regarded myself as a candidate for the distinguished honor mentioned, and, as I presume is generally known, early declared my preferences for one of the eminent statesmen whose names have long been conspicuously before the public. Under these circumstances. I feel some delicacy in publishing, at this time, the opinions of a private citizen, though none in expressing them.

It is due, as well to the kind partiality which has presented the inquiries, as to my own determination, whether acting as a private citizen or a public servant, to prag-

that en answer should be given in a spirit of frankness which be comes the occasion in a spirit of frankness which be comes the occasion in a spirit of frankness which be comes the occasion in the vicisitudes of life might place me. for usufain, by any and bevery just means within my control the measures of adjustment of 1850, believing their adoption, as a whole, to have been wise, and their operation stutary. I regard it as the highest duty search and their operation stutary. I regard it as the highest duty search and their operation stutary. I regard it as the highest duty search as the property of the constitution, and this can only be accomplished by maintaining, in letter and in spirit, the integrity of the constitution provides for the restoration of fugitives from service, and the act of 1850 simply provides for the constitution, that find discussing Mr. Walker's samendment, providing for the temporary government of the territories. I sail to the Senates—

"They (the Northern people) read, too, in the constitution, that fugitives held to service by the laws of on State, excaping into another, are to be delivered up to the jurisdiction for any whome key field, not to be enslaved, if the law of the sail the cant phrase of the inner, but the cant phrase of the constitution, in the sight of 60d, and in the judgment of men, to hardon and iccrede a fugitive from institute, and it that the individual of the constitution, in the sight of 60d, and in the judgment of men, to hardon and iccrede a fugitive from institute, and it that the and particle of the constitution, in the sight of 60d, and in the judgment of men, to hardon and iccrede a fugitive from institution, and constitution, the constitution when the other.

"These provisions are clearly written in our fundamental law, and he why violates them, or either of them, and the other in the terminal particle of the fundamental services of the fundamental servi

would you, as President of the Republic, veto any such 1911 ?"

To each and all of these interrogatories, I give you the enly answer which my mind reconciles with a sense of executive duty—the only answer which can assure the rights and peace of the States, and the permanency of their Enlow—the only answer which a chief magistrate, were he about to swear that he will support the constitution, could give—I mean a sincere, positive, unequivo-cal, "Yes! I would!" I give you this answer the more decidedly, because it is not the birth of the meannt but conforms with sentiments which I have long entertained and opinly arowed which I have no desire to concean contentiarly, on any eccasion, or for any purpose, and which it may humble but firm independs, it our noble and beneficut structure of government is to be preserved, must animate the breasts and regulate the conduct of all its functionaries, from the highest to the humblest. I have the honer to be, dear ir, thruly and respectfully yours.

To Robert C. Scott, Esq.

LETTER FROM THOS. J. RUSK, ESQ.

To Robert G. Scott, Esq.

LETTER FROM THOS. J. RUSK, ESQ.

Washington, May 21, 1851.

Sin—I have received your letter of the 17th inst., in which you propound certain interrogatories respecting what are termed the "Compromise" acts, passed by Congress and especially the law authorizing the recovery of ingility slaves.

In answer to the questions submitted by you, I do not besitate to say that I think it would be bad policy to distuib the provisions of the laws referred to, and extremely dangerous to the safety of the Union to repeal, or even attempt to repeal, the law relating to the recovery of fugitive slaves. The right to recover their slave property is plainly guarantied to the Southern States by the constitution, and, being essential to their existence, can never be abandenced by them. The mere agitation of the slavery question has a tendency to excite and embitter the fedities of those who compose our national connells—retard our prospectity as a nation, by creating sectional prejudices, and may. I fear, if permitted to go on, in connection with our Presidential elections, lead to a dissolution of the federal government. I. for one, shall lose confidence in the stability of our Union from the day upon which the Fogitive law shall have been repealed, or rendered inefficient by any action of Congress, and I should regard any President as morally a traitor who would give his approval to any enactment impairing any of the previolons of the fideria constitution.

I think any candid man who is familiar with the history of the stavery agitation with a tone, admit that it is kept up insintly with a view to personal political eleva-

when give his approval to any enactment impairing any of the provisions of the fideral constitution.

I think any candid man who is familiar with the lettery of the stavery aglitation, will, at once, admit that it is kept up masinly with a view to personal political elevation. Demagogues, in view of the fact that the non-shaveholding States have a majority of the voting population, keep up the agitation for the purpose of producing a state of feeling which shall secure to one section all the offices and patronneg of the general government.

My opinion is that, at the North as well as at the South, there is a majority of conservative and patriotic men, who decide to see this contest terminated, and the constitutional rights of all parties honestly respected. Many noble examples of self-secrificing patriotism exhibited themselves at the North during the struggle which terminated in the enactment of the "Compromise measures." For this adhesion to what they deemed right, these gentlemen have been assailed with a fiend-like malignity at home, and I regret to say it, have not been sustained as they deserved to be, by the South. I believe the time has arrived when it is due to the best interests of the country, that men should speak out, and wear no masks. If we are to have peace and profection to our rights, it is time we should know it. Every man who approse to political station, should show his hand beldy. If an honest determination to maintain the Constitution, in all of its provisions, against sectional demagogues, who are prompted to action solely by the hope of political power, is to become a disqualification for federal fine, the sconer it is known the better.

The man who has not sense enough to see that the agitation on the subject of slavery is rapidly leading to the most dangerous consequences, or who, seeing this, has not honesty and courage enough to see that the agitation on the subject of slavery is rapidly leading to the most dangerous consequences, or who, seeing this, has not honesty and courage eno

ROBERT G. SCOTT, ESQ.

LETTER PROM GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1852.

ROBT. G. SCOTT, ESQ.

Siz—The letter you did me the honor to midross me, of the 17th linst., is received. If my name is before the people for the first office in their gift, it has been by their setten, and not mine. I neither solicit political preferment nor shrink from duty, nor have I may emeculiaments, but acknowledge the right that all have who would elevate me to a place of high trust, to know my political opinions.

You income:

and, by any means within your power, enforce and have executed in all their parts, the various acts of Congress com tituting what is known as the Compromise, and especially the enactments of that law relating to the recepture, by their owners, of fugitive slaves I'm I name underlittingly. Yos.

I presume you allude to the Fugitive Slave Iaw "especially," because it is now the Gily measure of the series indeed, it is the spirar to be any serious opposition, as indeed, it is the part to be any serious opposition, as unceptible of alteration or repeal. The subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves was no obtacle at the period of the formation of the constitution. The recognition of the power to reclaim them was a per-requisite to the establishment of the Union, and was, and is, an existing "comprenies," embodied into the federal constitution itself and making a part of it. The laws of 1793, and 1850, are but legal enactments to carry it into effect. You enquire again. Whether, should you be elected President of the United States, so uwait discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law whereby there provision might be made less effectual for securing to the people of the fourth their constitutional ights, in the possession and enjoyment of their slave property? and should unfortunately, a bill be passed by Congress, modifying or charging the law referred to, no as to impair its present valuable enactments would you, as President of the Republic, yet any securing value of the federal control of the federal provided that some of the detail of the required provided the subject of the security of the Heavist of a practical character that is succeptible of modification or specificant on the strip of the subject of the subject of the security of the Pupility of the Pupility value. I me conclusion, allow me to add, however, that my opposition to interference, executive or legislative, on the part of the federal government, concerning the institution of the very contin

ocive my approval.

According to the construction I have been inclined to According to the construction I have been inclined to place upon your letter, the foregoing furnishes a full and complete answer to all-your interrogatories, but the clause in which you inquire whether I would discounterance, by every proper means, all attempts of disturber change the provisions of that law whereby those provisions might be made less effectual. may possibly be construed to imply that the Executive would be expected to influence or restrain the action of Congress by other means than those enjoined by the constitution. Lest my answer may not be deemed full on this point, it is due to candor to state that I should not feel at liberty, in any event, to use the patronage of the government for the purpose of influencing the legislative acaton upon that or any other subject, but would leave to Congress the independent exercise of its constitutional functions, and reserve to the Executive the full measure of responsibility attaching to his approval or dispressed by Congress. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. A. DOUGLAS, LETTER PROM JAMES BUCHANAN, ESQ

LETTER PRON JAMES BUCHANAN, ESQ.

ROBERT G. SCOTT. EQ.—

NEW LATANON, NEAR LANCASTER, PA...)

ROBERT G. SCOTT. EQ.—

NEW LATANON, NEAR LANCASTER, PA...)

STE—Links tectived your communication of the 17th indication to the Presidency. I would be not indication and election to the Presidency. I would be not indicated and election to the Presidency. I would be not indicated and election to the Presidency. I would be not indicated and election to the recapture by their convers of fugitive shares."

And, sho, whether I. "would discounterance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law whereby these provisions might be rough their control that a whereby these provisions of that law whereby these provisions of that law whereby these provisions of the property."

And, sho, whether I. "would show the provision of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provision of the provisions of the provision of the provisions of the

agency on my part. Holding, as I do, that the office is "neither to be sought nor declined." I have not a ged my friends to present my name to the public at rever I arrayed myself in opposition to any of the distinguished men who have been named for that exatted station. On the contrary, so fur as I am individually concerned or interested. I would prefer that either of them should be nominated rather than myself; for I assure you I have no decire to enter another and a new field, where it is probable I would be compelled to encounter all the baser passions of the human heart.

With these views and not realizing that I can obtain the nomination, it only remains for me, in reply to your requirement, to express the wish, that whomever the convention nominates for the Precidency, he may be a person of exaited views, possessing great practical wisden, well sequainted with the arisa's of the country and of nations at the same time free from all sectional feeling. In other words, that he will not her be a Northern, Southern Eastern, or Western man, but a man for the Union, who will devote all his talent and energy to the maintenance of the constitution and the carrying out faithfully all its provisions, and to the preservation of the Union. We are a nation composed of States, or sovereignties, with diversified interests. It ought not to surprise us if there should occasionally clash. In such a case it should be the duty—the impetious duty—of the Preident to do all in his power to promote conciliation and harmony, and to prevent those heart burnings and cententions between the States or pais, which if encouraged, would do more than all clast to destroy the harmony of our glorious Union. A more impetiant duty than this belongs not to the President and one which he should never for a moment to e sight of.

In conclusion allow me to easy that, in a long public career, in peace as well as in war, my aspirations have never induced me to look beyond the good opinion of my countrymen which, I assure you. I consider far mor pr

To Roment G. Scott, Esq., Richmond, Va.

LETTER FROM W. L. MARCY, ESQ.

Sum—I have received your letter of the 17th inst., and hope the following general statement of my views will be deemed a satisfactory response to the questions therein submitted to me:—

I was in favor of the Compromise measures lineluding that for the return of fugitive slaves, and consurred is the sentiment of congratulation so generally entertained by the democratic party in this State, as well as in others at the settlement, by Congress, in this mode, of the questions which then so deeply agitated the country. The max ures have answered the main ent for which they were designed—agitation has almest entirely ceared and the public mind has become comparatively trarquil.

the questions which then so deeply agitated the country. The mea ures have answered the main end for which they were designed—agitation has almost entirely ceared and the public mind has become comparatively trarquil.

If in an official station, I should feel bound to use all the power which for that purpose, belonged to it, to enforce the faithfut execution of all the provisions of these several measures.

I regardan acquiescence in this adjustment, in all its parts, as an imperative duty, and should exceedingly regret any endeavor te disturb it

Viewing the subject in this light, should an attempt be made to change or modify these measures, in whole or in part, so as to impure the constitutional rights thereby secured to any section of the country, or to render less effectual the protection of those rights. I should not only discountenance the proceeding, but, in whatever station it might be, should use my influence and authority to resist and defeat it. I am, with great respect, yours &c., Rom. G. Scorr, Esq. W. L. MARCY.

LETTER FROM LEWIS CASS, ESQ.

Washington, May 25, 1852.

Sin—I received your letter of the 17th instant, on Friday last, and shall proceed to answer it frankly and explicitly.

I consider the series of legislative measures, known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive Shave law, as the final adjustment of a dangerous agitation which threatmed the stability of the Union; and this view, which I presented to the Senate on the 21st of December last, in some remarks upon the subject, has been fortified by subsequent even's, and hereafter, whether in a public or in a pivate station. I shall advocate their integrity and thair observance; and should the favor of my fellow citizons call me to the Presidency. I should use all the constitutional and legal means within my power to cause those laws, as well as all others, to be caforced faily, fairly, and without exception, and so fars at imight be proper, I should discontinue all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of the law for the recei

And besides, it is obvious to the most superficial ob-

most pro perous nation that the son of heaven ever show upen.

And besides, it is obvious to the most superficial observer, that a spirit has gone forth in some of the States of the Union, which, were it not checked by a sound public epinion, mucht produce the most dangerous consequences. The right of property is called in question, and the accurities that proced it as zerred as any which any where guard the social or political system, are derilled and disnowed and doctrines are incursed utterly incompatable with the existence of the Union itself, or with pace among its members should find in his wrath reperate them into independent communities. Research the union to have his country, and who desires that its feture it had be giotous and not disastrous, to the countrained the colors of the constitution. A turn decemberation to do it is and not to yield to thit dangerous spirit, would soon render it harmless; for I am perfectly chalient to do it is and not to yield to thit dangerous spirit, would soon render it harmless; for tam perfectly chalient to the tis and not to yield to thit dangerous spirit, would soon render it harmless; for I am perfectly chalient health a na racred and invibible as their own.

With respect to withholding the Executive approval from a bull medifying or changing this law, "so as to impair its valuable encements." I have to remark that there are various constitutional guarantees of the lighest importance to the people of the Uniced States, and without which this government would never have been established, which depend for their efficacy upon Congressional legislation, while, without it, they are more than the producing and among them, also, is the objection to surrentions. Among these, is the right of trail by jury, and the benefit of the writ of labors or pass to make the rendering industries. Among them, also, is the objection to surrentions. Among these, is the right of trail by jury, and the benefit of the writ of labors or passed to the would be dead stipulations, if not brought

of the States of the Union, almost as useless at if it had had no place in that great charter of the government.

A short extract from some observations made in the Senate on the 15th of March 1850, urging the necessity of the immediate passage of a more efficient fuguity of the immediate passage of a more efficient fuguity shave law, will show that the opinions here advanced were then avowed and urged by me as the motiver for legislative action:

"My own opinion is that we should take up the bill for the re capture of ingitive claves, reported by the Judicia-Committee.

"I am disposed to suspend all our discussions, and to hay sade all other business, with a view to act upon that bill without unnecessary delay, and to pass it, in such form as may be acceptable to a majority of this body. That is the point upon which the South feels most scutely, and in regard to which it has the most serious cause of complaint. I have heard but one man in this body deny the existence of this evil, or the justice and necessity of providing an adequate remedy.

"I, for one, am willing to take up the subject, and provide the necessary means for carrying the provision of the constitution into full effect. Such a procedure would have the very best affect upon the South at this time—it would be a pledge of our sincerity, and of our desire to do justice to that great section of our common country."

A conviction of the injustice of this state of things and

time—it would be a pleage of our sincerity, and of our desire to do justice to that great section of our common country."

A conviction of the injustice of this state of things, and of the justice of the demand for an efficient modification of the law, led to the provisions now engrafted upon the original statute, and which, together, provide adequate means for carrying into effect the constitutional obligation. It is my opinion that laws of this nature present peculiarly grave considerations, and that their efficacy cannot be impaired without the neglect of undeniable constitutional duties. Essential to the fulfilment of fundamental guarantees, they, in effect, constitute a portion of them, and so far partake of a constitutional character as to be guarded against repeal, or any modification, by which the faithful execution of these important stipulations might be impeded or prevented.

And, in conformity with these sentiments, I have voted to lay upon the table, or, in other words, not to consider, the petitions presented at the present seesion, asking for changes in the Fugitive Slavelaw. I was determined, for one, not to touch the law, and to prevent, if possible, the newal of the agitation.

Applying the principles here advanced to the law in question, and especially having reference to the condition of the country, and to the crisis through which it has passed. I have no hesitation in saying that, whoever is President, it would be his duty to withhold his approval from any bill so modifying or changing that law to impair its present valuable enactments, which give to impair its present valuable enactments.

Besperior Court,
Before Judge Sandford.

May 20.—In the case of Matthews vs. Beach,
proprietors of the Sus, for libel, the jury could
the majority being in favor of giving nominal